Case 2:15-cr-20652-GCS-DRG ECF No. 1412 filed 05/09/19 PageID.18466 Page 1 of 27

WILLIAM W. SWOR, ESQ. On behalf of James Robinson STEVEN E. SCHARG, ESO. On behalf of Keithon Porter To Obtain Certified Transcript, Contact: Ronald A. DiBartolomeo, Official Court Reporter Theodore Levin United States Courthouse 231 West Lafayette Boulevard, Room 1067 Detroit, Michigan 48226 (313) 962-1234 Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography. Transcript produced by computer-aided transcription. 

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1	Detroit, Michigan
2	Tuesday, May 22, 2019
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5	THE CLERK: Case Number 15-20652, Defendant
6	Number 6, United States of America versus Robert Brown.
7	MR. FEINBERG: James L. Feinberg, attorney
8	for Mr. Brown.
9	MR. SPIELFOGEL: Keith Spielfogel and Craig
10	Daly on behalf of Corey Bailey.
11	THE COURT: Welcome.
12	MR. SWOR: William Swor on behalf of James
13	Robinson.
14	MR. MAGIDSON: Mark Magidson and John Theis
15	on behalf of Arlandis Shy.
16	MR. JOHNSON: Bertram Johnson on behalf of
17	Devon Patterson.
18	MR. S. SCHARG: Steven Scharg on behalf of
19	Keithon Porter.
20	MR. H. SCHARG: Henry Scharg on behalf Eugene
21	Fisher.
22	THE COURT: Okay. Welcome.
23	MR. GRAVELINE: Chris Graveline, Justin
24	Wechsler and Julie Finocchiaro on behalf of the United
25	States.

THE COURT: All right. Welcome.

All right. The record should indicate that I had a brief conference with counsel for all the parties in chambers before coming out today.

The Court has had an opportunity to consider the requests made by Mr. Swor on behalf of Mr. Robinson to sever from this group of defendants, and the Court will grant that request, and enter an order severing Mr. Robinson from this next upcoming trial. We'll put him off to a later date.

The Court also indicated that -- that the reduction in number of defendants in this upcoming trial needed to be reduced in order to make it possible from a facility standpoint and a security standpoint to conduct the next trial --

MR. SWOR: Your Honor?

THE COURT: -- especially with the additional attorneys that the Court has having to participate.

Mr. Swor?

MR. SWOR: I'm sorry. Could we ask the Court for its continued assistance in trying to get Mr. Robinson back to Milan?

THE COURT: Yeah. If we can get that arranged. Part of the reason for the Court granting this motion is because Mr. Robinson has been separated from the

discovery for a period of several weeks, if not months, and -- and the Court concluded that it would be unfair under those circumstances to bring him to trial. So we have to get him somehow together with the discovery material, and apparently there is a limit on the number of pages that can be given to an inmate at Sanilac, is that right?

MR. SWOR: That's one of the issues.

THE COURT: And so if it's possible to get him back to Milan, that would be great.

THE MARSHAL: We will do our very best.

MR. SWOR: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. So Mr. Swor, you're welcomed to get off to your next appointment.

MR. SWOR: Thank you.

THE COURT: As it relates to the remaining defendants in this group, the Court was asked by the government to consider an adjournment of the trial based upon some changes of circumstances for Mr. Graveline, who is leaving the U.S. Attorney's Office in two weeks. That request was not with objections by all of the defense counsel who reacted to the request, and the Court observed that we have 159 jurors who have spent hours going through a questionnaire, have tight schedules, along with the attorneys and everybody in the process, and given how

close we are to the trial date, the Court indicated that I would not be able to grant a request for an adjournment, and what we can do is to consider for opening statements -- a break as we did in the first trial following jury selection. We had a couple of days off for the attorneys to get up to speed on their presentations, and we can consider doing something like that, but we will start our jury selection on the 5th as planned.

Okay. Now we discussed the jury questionnaires briefly in our conference, and I believe there was an agreement, although one of the defense counsel asked for the opportunity to have a couple of more days before furnishing their proposed jurors to strike. Who was that?

MR. H. SCHARG: I made the suggestion, but whether that was a deadline by the Court or by jury commission, we understand that the jury commission needs that time to notify the jurors that are going to be excused.

So we agreed that the deadline will be Tuesday,
May 29th at end of the business day, and sometime before
the end of business day on the 29th, we will get together
with the government, agree to the consensus of those that
we agree to strike, and the rest of the witnesses will be
called.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you,

Mr. Scharg.

We have to discuss how many jurors we're going to select. In the first trial we started with 16 I believe, and we didn't have anybody -- we didn't lose anybody until the end of the trial. Anybody have a request in terms of the number of jurors to seat?

MR. GRAVELINE: Based on the length of the trial, 16 is a safe number.

THE COURT: Anybody oppose that? We'll make it 16 then, and we will have six for the government plus two, and for defense counsel 10 plus two, and the attorneys all worked on a consensus basis during jury selection, which is what I am anticipating you will do here as well.

The first -- in the last trial, the Court elicit an agreement from counsel to excuse the extra jurors who are remaining at the conclusion of the trial at a random -- on a random basis rather than directing the alternates from Seats 13 through 16.

Is everybody in agreement to excuse the remaining jurors randomly as we did last trial? Anybody object?

MR. GRAVELINE: No objection from the government.

MR. FEINBERG: No objection. The only thing that I would request, your Honor, instead of 10 plus two

preempts -- there will be six defendants -- I will ask that there be 12 plus two, so that there will be an equal amount per defendant.

THE COURT: Well, if you're working, collaboratively, it doesn't seem quite so necessary to have -- it doesn't seem quite so necessary if you're working collaboratively to excuse the jurors, but if the defendants are going to have 14 total, would the government be asking for more than the --

MR. GRAVELINE: We probably would ask for one so that will bring the number to 25 plus 16. So we would be qualifying 41 jurors.

THE COURT: Twenty-five plus --

MR. GRAVELINE: Sixteen, the actual people in the box. That's the total number that we would need out of the 159. We would need 41 people who we would pass for cause.

THE COURT: Right. So in terms of the number of peremptories that you will be asking for --

MR. GRAVELINE: We would want nine if they have 14 as oppose to 12 and eight.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. FEINBERG: My only comment on the collaborative is that that shouldn't be in front of the jury. The jury shouldn't be thinking that if we are all

sitting down in their presence, that we're talking about jurors, that we must therefore all be part of the same allegation of the conspiracy. So if the jury can be excused while we're talking about the excusal, or if we are able to leave the courtroom and go into the attorney room, that would be my preference. Certainly not in front of the jury.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't think that was ever an issue in the first trial. In the first trial, the lawyers huddled quite often, and I could give a curvative instruction that tells them that we're asking counsel to cooperate with one another to get the information out and present it, and -- I mean, it's -- I'm suggesting by collaborating, you're going to make the trial much more efficient, and I certainly don't see the risk that they would have an adverse consequence as you're talking to each over. There's going to be as many huddles with the government and a defense lawyer or two occurring during the course of the trial as there would be for the lawyers to talk to each other.

MR. FEINBERG: That's different though to allege that the defense attorneys and the government are collaborating with themselves.

THE COURT: Well, you will be surprised.

Okay. We can try to do it in a way that doesn't offend

your sensibility, Mr. Feinberg.

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MR. FEINBERG: Thank you.

THE COURT: So the -- so the number of jurors then will be 14 for defense counsel total and nine for the government.

The trial schedule will be from nine to 1:00 daily, perhaps as long as 1:30 for planning purposes, but close to one as possible.

I'll expect the lawyers to be here at least 15 minutes early before 9:00, so that if there are issues to address, we can address those issues without having the jurors sit around waiting for us to get ready.

We're going be conducting the trial in Judge
Tarnow's courtroom on the first floor. We'll need to
figure out the set up and the technology available there.
It is somewhat different from what I've enjoyed in my
courtroom. My courtroom is under construction. So we
will use Judge Tarnow's space since he's gone for June and
July.

So that applies to the trial process, but not the jury selection process. So jury selection is going to be from nine to five until we get a jury established.

We're going to have a semi-anonymous jury, so that the only information about them that will be communicated in the course of the selection process and the

number.

instructions and alike will be referenced by their juror

In the first trial the attorneys on both sides agreed on a preliminary instruction which read:

The Court and all counsel, in recognition of privacy concerns, will not ask for your names or addresses. We'll simply refer to you by your juror number, and that was a -- there were a couple of other options out there in case law that sounded more like making up a story for the jurors rather than telling them that they are going to be referred to by their juror number out of privacy concerns.

So is there anybody that would object to that approach in the inclusion of that in the preliminary instructions? Anybody on the defense side object?

Hearing none -- what about on the government side?

MR. GRAVELINE: No objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: That will be incorporated in the preliminary instructions.

We need to get a short statement of the case to be read at the outset of the voir dire. We need to -- you know, the suggested instructions would have the Court defining the charges and the elements that are comprised by each charge, and that was pretty easy in the first case because there were only two counts that were involved for

all four of the defendants in that case. This includes a lot more charges, a lot more counts. We have a couple of defendants with 14 counts, others with 11, and so I'm interested to know how much or how little should be given to them by way of the Court's introduction of the case for them.

Does anybody have a thought? And a corollary to that question is whether or not anybody in the case wants to have the Court read the indictment to the -- as a part of the case? Again, in the first case, defense counsel and the government -- and the government agreed not to read the indictment to the jury.

## Mr. Graveline?

MR. GRAVELINE: It would be the government's preference not to read the indictment. I don't think that serves a lot of useful purposes in the beginning, but what I would suggest, we can draft up a summary of the charges, and present it to the defense and the Court, and see where people stand after that.

It will be lengthier than what we did last time. It was a paragraph. This one will be probably two or three paragraphs, but let us take a crack at it. If we can get something that people can agree on, that's great. If not, maybe less is more.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

1	MR. THEIS: If we can get that, and then if
2	we have anything to add to, we will present it to the
3	government. I think by the time we start, we will either
4	be in agreement or close to it.
5	MR. SPIELFOGEL: Your Honor, I think it would
6	be our preference that the government that the
7	statement that you read list the elements as you had just
8	suggested of each one of the charges. That would be my
9	preference, and it might be an easier way of doing it.
10	Certainly, we don't want the whole indictment read
11	because there are a lot of things in the indictment that
12	are going to kinda of fall by the wayside during the
13	course of the trial.
14	So that would be our preference on behalf of
15	Mr. Bailey, that the elements be told to the jury.
16	THE COURT: All right. Anyone else have a
17	thought?
18	MR. S. SCHARG: I would agree.
19	MR. H. SCHARG: I would agree.
20	MR. MAGIDSON: I would agree with that
21	analysis.
22	MR. FEINBERG: I would agree.
23	MR. JOHNSON: No objection on behalf of Mr.
24	Patterson.
25	THE COURT: All right. So that might affect

at least the format of what you're going to try to put together?

MR. GRAVELINE: The issue that we came up with last time was there was some argument about what the elements were in terms of jury instructions toward the end of that trial, and so drafting elements at the beginning of the trial until we set up on jury instruction, be could be problematic. And so to do it elementary, I think could be problematic right now.

And so that's what we were just discussing here.

Even in that initial reading from the last time, I think

we changed some elements by the time we got to the jury

instructions, and maybe we need to have pretrial

litigation about that first and get set on it, but I mean,

that was something that we were contemplating here.

So if the summary is going to include the elements, then I think there's going to be some litigation pretrial on that.

MR. SPIELFOGEL: Your Honor, that's the exact reason why we should do the elements pretrial, so that we know what the elements are going into the trial, so we can make certain statements to the jury in opening as to what has to be proved, and if there are issues on the elements, I would ask that we litigate those before we begin certainly opening statements, and now I'm saying before we

question the jurors, so when this is read to them, we are in agreement on what the elements are.

We're going to have to do it eventually, so let's do it before the trial begins.

THE COURT: All right. Well again, Mr. Graveline has volunteered to try to write up what he has in mind, and you are welcome to submit your own versions of preliminary instructions, and this will fall within that period that's going to be dead time, whether it's a couple of days, day and a half or whatever period is between the conclusion of the jury selection process and the giving of the preliminary instructions. So we'll have some time to work that out. I think both sides made some good observations about if we do it by way of summarizing the elements out, we have to be careful to do it right.

We're going to need a witness list to read to the jury, and we're going to have a lot of witnesses. I understand from talking with counsel that the witness list is now 170?

MR. GRAVELINE: Yes. We did email counsel last week and asked about stipulations as to the chemists for the drugs that were seized, and all counsel responded that they could agree to those stipulations. I think that takes out about 12 to 14 of those witnesses. So I think we're probably down to about 155 witnesses.

THE COURT: That's almost a third more than the number of witnesses in the first case, and most of the witnesses called in the first case were not cross-examined by defense counsel. So hopefully it won't add much to the length of the case as it looks like it might.

Mr. Scharg?

MR. H. SCHARG: First of all, I don't think if Mr. Graveline produces those same witnesses from the first trial, we probably won't cross examine those witnesses either, but that's not the problem.

First of all, in terms of the getting together with the -- striking the prospective jurors after these questionnaires, motion to strike, after we agree to those jurors that there is a consensus that they should be stricken for cause, there's going to be a grouping, hopefully less rather than more, of jurors that we can't agree upon that should be stricken.

Do we get together -- should the Court set a separate pretrial conference to go over that list, or wait so that we can call those jurors off before trial?

THE COURT: Well, if you're able -- whenever you've reach an agreement --

MR. S. SCHARG: Which will be by the end of the business day on 29th.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. H. SCHARG: We're going to have three lists, a list of those that we agree to strike, a list of those that we cannot agree to strike, and a list of those who we believe should be in that panel.

So for the first part, which is those that we agree to strike, the Court through the jury commission will be able to notify those people not to show up.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. H. SCHARG: But then the second grouping of the jurors that we cannot agree about, should we -- between the 29th and the 5th, should we --

THE COURT: As much as you can agree on, whenever you agree on it is fine, but I would expect you to continue your efforts to resolve differences.

Approaching the questioning of those people as a separate matter during the selection process, I don't think would be particularly useful. They are going to be a part of the larger group, and we'll just deal with them as they come.

MR. H. SCHARG: Well, what I was hoping was that the second grouping, the ones that we cannot agree that should be excused, if we could have a separate hearing with the Court as to that pool, and the Court can make some preliminary decision as to who should be excused for cause so they won't have to come in.

THE COURT: If that's possible. I think the problem with it is that you almost can't do it without asking the individualized questions that you would ask of people if one side believes it's not clear enough.

The way we're going to do the selection process is we've got 159. We've got a lot of people to deal with, and we're going to deal with roughly half of them on the day that we start jury selection, and then hopefully we get through those people in the day, and the next day we bring in the other half, and then we somehow combine them all.

MR. H. SCHARG: It's my understanding we're down to 158. One is going to be excused.

Second of all, we were in court a couple of weeks ago regarding some pretrial publicity, and at that time defense counsel raised their concerns regarding a series of articles that were in the Detroit News, and at that time the Court suggested that we may have individual voir dire.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. H. SCHARG: Well, then we have received an email from ma'am docket manager, who indicated that something of a reversal of the Court's preliminary decision. Is it now the Court's position that we will not have individual voir dire?

THE COURT: Well, we're going to see. 1 2 now it doesn't look like it will be needed because almost 3 nobody among the prospective jurors remembers reading anything about the case. 4 5 MR. H. SCHARG: So was your decision based 6 upon the questionnaire? 7 THE COURT: Yes, it was based on the review 8 of the questionnaires which demonstrate that --MR. H. SCHARG: Okay. Got it. One more 9 10 point of clarification. It is my understanding that 11 because of the changing of the guard of the prosecution, 12 the Court is not going to adjourn the trial date, and 13 we're going to commence jury selection on the 5th of June 14 but the Court is incline to give the government some time 15 between --16 THE COURT: Not just the government, you as 17 well. I'm talking about no more than a couple of days. 18 MR. H. SCHARG: Very good. Thank you. 19 THE COURT: All right. Okay. 20 MR. FEINBERG: Is the Court going to address 21 when it will be off? 22 THE COURT: Yes. So the general trial 23 schedule is going to hold from Monday through Friday, and 24 we're going to take the week of July 4th off, which is 25 Monday the 2nd through Friday the 6th, and we're going to

take off the 6th of August to the 10th of August. That will also be explained to the jury, of course.

All right. What else do we need to cover?

MR. GRAVELINE: I think that's it from the government, your Honor.

THE COURT: We have a couple of motions in limine that we might want to address. One is Mr. Bailey's motion to preclude the recall of government witnesses, meaning Agent Ruiz, and I've had the opportunity to review it. Has there been an answer to that motion?

MR. GRAVELINE: I don't believe there was a reply to the motion. We responded, but there was no reply.

arose out of observations from the first trial. The -you want to make sure if this is done, that it doesn't
lead to unnecessary duplication, and indeed, it was, I
thought, a very big success in the first trial. It helped
to allow the government and defense counsel both the
opportunity to weigh in. I mean, for every question
asked, there were -- there was considerable examination.
I didn't think that any of the evils identified in the
motion of getting too friendly, or providing too much
emphasis was -- didn't seem to be a problem at all and,
indeed, it made it easier to follow the evidence that was

coming in. I saw absolutely no suggestion that there was undue influence given to the agent's testimony because he made multiple appearances on the witness stand.

So I'm going to deny. Obviously -- I'm going to deny the motion, but if there appears to be-- if it's being abused in some manner, if there's too much repetition, or one of the other problems is manifest as argued might be the case among defense counsel, I'll be glad to reconsider. That's the beauty of a motion in limine. Nothing is ever final.

But I didn't see it abused in the first trial. I thought it helped actually to break up the testimony, and so I'll plan to allow that as long as it is handled within reason.

There is a -- there is another motion in limine that breaks down into 11 different issues. I don't think that we have a response from the government.

MR. GRAVELINE: We don't because it's going to take awhile to respond to that particular motion because it is 11 different aspects. We have been working on that response, and hope to have something to the Court by the end of the week.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. I don't have anything else that needs to be addressed.

How about defense counsel?

MR. MAGIDSON: We talked about the government 1 2 disclosing co-conspirator's statements prior to the 3 time --THE COURT: Oh, yes. That also, in 4 conformance with the order the Court entered in the first 5 6 trial, the government will -- if offering any 801(d)(2) 7 evidence, will be obliged -- was it the day before? 8 MR. GRAVELINE: I believe the Court's order said for to us give notice the day before, and then if 9 10 there is any objection, be prepare to argue before the 11 trial date, the next day. 12 THE COURT: Right. And I don't recall more 13 than one or two arguments that took place. 14 MR. GRAVELINE: I think by and large we were 15 able to resolve a whole bunch of issues before trial. THE COURT: Right. So they'll have the same 16 17 obligation to disclose witnesses offering co-conspirator 18 testimony that will be given to you the day before the 19 intended use, and then if there's a problem, you'll have 15 minutes before jury is brought out to deal with it. 20 21 Anything else? 22 MR. S. SCHARG: Two discovery issues. 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 MR. S. SCHARG: Reviewing the trial 25 transcripts from Group 1, there was reference to the

cooperation agreements of cooperating witnesses, plea agreements of the cooperating witnesses, Rule 11's. It is my understanding after conferring with counsel -- defense counsel from the first trial, that that material was not -- which is Jencks material -- was not provided to the defense counsel in terms of pretrial discovery or Jencks material discovery, but those documents were provided on the day that the witnesses were scheduled to testify, and then the materials were gathered up at end of the day --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. S. SCHARG: -- which I think is unique to this district to say the least, and asked the government on the record if that is -- if that is the position they are taking, and I would oppose that, and I believe that that's Jencks material. And second of all, we should provided with that under the common procedure and policy of this district before trial. I don't understand why it would not be given to us to prepare for cross examination of those witnesses.

Second of all, Steven Arthur, known as Steve-O, and his name has come up in both of my supression motions. He was listed as a witness in the first trial, but was not called. It is my anticipation that he will be called in the second trial.

Steve Arthur, when he was arrested on

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September 25, 2015 in a video interview with task force agents, disclosed that he had been in a mental institution for three to six months, and that's why he was somewhat dysfunctional in terms of his interview.

It is my understanding that the hospital records were not produced at the first trial because the fact that the government struck him as a witness.

It is my understanding -- at least I would like to get the government's position at this time if Steven

Arthur will be called, and if he's going to be called,
when we can expect to have those hospital records which
indicate that he was in a mental institution between three
and six months, and I would suggest to the Court that
those records in and of themselves would be considered
Jencks material.

THE COURT: All right. Thanks, Mr. Scharg.
Mr. Graveline?

MR. GRAVELINE: The government does not plan on calling Steven Arthur in this case as a witness.

And then to the first question, Rule 11's will be provided to the defense counsel pretrial. The cooperation agreement, we will not be handing out copies of that.

That will be open for inspection. The defense counsel can come over to the office and take a look at the physical exhibits. They are available for inspection at that time.

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They can take notes on it. They will be available for cross examination purposes in the trial, but we will not be providing cooperation agreements to the defense, and that's the way -- I think last time it was the day before. Because of the speed of the trial, we were having some of the co-defendants plead guilty at that time, and so that was the only reason it was done the day before, but the cooperation agreements will be available for inspection when they come over to the view the physical exhibits, which will be next week. THE COURT: All right. That sounds good to me. Anybody else? MR. GRAVELINE: Nothing further. I don't think we have anything further. THE COURT: Okay. All right. That will be the day. **DEFENDANT ROBINSON:** Your Honor? **THE COURT:** Well, is your lawyer here? THE CLERK: No, it's Mr. Swor. He's gone. THE COURT: I can't really talk with you while your lawyer is not here. **DEFENDANT ROBINSON:** That's the problem. I'm trying -- I'm trying to fire him off my case. I don't need him. I would like to get another attorney.

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THE COURT: Well, we'll communicate that to

Mr. Swor that you have concerns along those lines, and 1 2 encourage him to get together with you. 3 (Proceedings concluded.) 4 5 CERTIFICATION 6 7 I, Ronald A. DiBartolomeo, official court 8 reporter for the United States District Court, Eastern 9 District of Michigan, Southern Division, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States 10 11 Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the foregoing is 12 a correct transcript of the proceedings in the 13 above-entitled cause on the date hereinbefore set forth. 14 I do further certify that the foregoing 15 transcript has been prepared by me or under my direction. 16 17 18 s/Ronald A. DiBartolomeo May 9, 2019 19 Ronald A. DiBartolomeo, CSR Date Official Court Reporter 2.0 21 22 23 24

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